

COUNCIL OF
in Professional Psychology
SPECIALTIES

Behavioral and Cognitive Psychology • Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology • Clinical Health Psychology • Clinical Neuropsychology • Clinical Psychology • Counseling Psychology • Couple and Family Psychology • Forensic Psychology • Group Psychology and Group Psychotherapy • Police and Public Safety Psychology • Professional Geropsychology • Psychoanalysis in Psychology • Rehabilitation Psychology • School Psychology • Sleep Psychology

Orientation to the CoS

For New Specialty Council
Representatives

Fall 2018

Orientation to the Council of Specialties in Professional Psychology

Mission

The Council of Specialties in Professional Psychology (CoS) undertakes to promote specialty¹ practice in professional psychology. CoS recognizes specialties that have been recognized by the American Psychological Association (APA) or affiliated as a member specialty board with the American Board of Professional Psychology (ABPP). Said another way, CoS is to psychological specialties what ABPP is to board certified specialists. More formally, CoS's mission is stated this way:

As a service to the profession of psychology and the public, the purpose of the Council shall be to actively promote, support, and implement the following:

- A broad awareness of the nature of specialties in the practice of professional psychology within organized psychology and the general public.
- A general organizational structure upon which the specialties can build and develop their organizations and provide a needed forum and consultation for the discussion of common issues among the specialties and for promoting collaboration among the specialties to insure the cooperation and resolution of issues among specialties.
- Policies and procedures that further the development, education, training, credentialing, and practice of the specialties of professional psychology.
- The development and communication of coherent and consistent policies and procedures within the specialties of professional psychology.
- Quality assurance for education, training, credentialing, and professional practice among the specialties.
- Advisement and consultation to the Commission on Accreditation (CoA) and The American Board of Professional Psychology (ABPP), and the greater professional community including The American Psychological Association (APA), The Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB), The Council of Certifying Organizations in Professional Psychology (CCOPP), The National Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology (NR), The Commission for the Recognition of Specialties and Proficiencies in Professional Psychology (CRSPPP) regarding policy formation, the planning and coordination of education and training standards relevant to the accreditation and certification procedures for specialties in professional psychology.
- Publishing and disseminating information considered significant by CoS to the specialties in professional psychology, other organizations within psychology, and to the general public.

¹ A specialty is a defined area of professional psychology practice characterized by a distinctive configuration of competent services for specified problems and populations. Practice in a specialty requires advanced knowledge and skills acquired through an organized sequence of formal education, training, and experience in addition to the broad and general education and core scientific and professional foundations acquired through an APA or CPA accredited doctoral program (except where APA or CPA program accreditation does not exist for that area of professional psychology). Specialty training may be acquired either at the doctoral, internship, postdoctoral or post-licensure level as defined by the specialty.

Structure & Composition

The organization is led by an elected president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, which constitute the executive committee. The CoS board of directors consists of these four officers and the collective group of specialty council representatives (like you) appointed by each specialty council. In addition, several "liaisons" also attend meetings, participate in discussions, and help carry out the CoS mission. These consist of a representative from each of the following organizations, which are discussed in more detail under "*Inter-Organizational Relationships*:"

- American Board of Professional Psychology
- American Psychological Association, Education Directorate
- American Psychological Association, Commission for the Recognition of Specialties and Proficiencies in Professional Psychology (CRSPPP)
- Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB)

Specialty Councils

Specialties in professional psychology are represented nationally by one or more specialty boards, academies, training councils, and other entities, such as specialty-related membership organizations. Specialties that are represented on CoS are governed by the joint sovereignty of these professional groups and organizations that represent the major educational, training, and professional constituencies and stakeholders relevant to the respective specialty. Formerly called 'synarchies', we now call this governance group a specialty council. The responsibilities of a specialty council are to:

1. Represent all major stakeholders of the specialty area to the CoS, other professional psychology organizations, and to the general public.
2. Develop and establish education and training guidelines relevant to a given specialty. Such guidelines should be in keeping with relevant CoS policies (e.g., the CoS Review of Specialty).
3. Provide an annual report to the CoS providing information regarding the health, relevant activities, and progress of a given specialty. These reports are to be based on existing CoS guidelines and guideline templates regarding such information as Education and Training, Practice, Specialty-Specific Accreditation Guidelines and Self-Study.
4. Maintain the "health" of a given specialty, by maintaining a network of relevant stakeholders and serving as the contact organization to CRSPPP.

Each specialty council elects a representative of that specialty council to the CoS who is expected to attend the annual meeting held in the fall of each year. The term of each representative is three years with a maximum of two 3-year terms. Specialty council representatives are responsible for communicating the issues and concerns of the CoS to their respective specialty council and the issues and concerns of their specialty council to the CoS. Specialty councils are required to hold at least one meeting each year.

CoS is tasked with supporting specialties in their efforts to build and develop their infrastructure. The CoS reviews the annual reports of each specialty, and the CoS Executive Committee provides advice to those specialties experiencing difficulties in getting established and/or achieving their goals. The CoS can

also provide consultation to specialty councils in their nascent stages to aid in their development, as well as to those groups undergoing difficulties.

Funding

The CoS is self-funded by the annual dues paid by its member specialty councils. In addition, each specialty council pays for the cost of travel, lodging and per diem of its CoS representative to attend the annual meeting. It is the responsibility of each specialty council representative to ensure that the annual dues of their specialty are paid to CoS. Specialty council representatives obtain reimbursement for their travels expenses directly from their specialty council or other appointed financial entity. CoS funding is used to support expenses approved by CoS governance for activities related to its mission.

History²

In 1917, an Association of Clinical Psychologists was formed as a section of APA—an event ostensibly marking the first major organizational association with professional specialty identification. In the ensuing years, counseling psychology, industrial-organizational psychology, and school psychology emerged as three early areas of specialization in professional psychology. Today, doctoral education in psychology is broadly established on a uniform foundation of scientific knowledge and professional competencies relevant to one of these four practice areas.

Two formal mechanisms for recognizing specialties exist today. The earliest of these was created in 1947 when, with the support of the American Psychological Association, the American Board of Professional Psychology (originally named the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology) was incorporated as a unitary governing body of separately incorporated specialty examining boards in order to assure the establishment, implementation, and maintenance of specialty standards and examinations by its member boards. A second formal mechanism was introduced at APA in 1986 when the Council of Representatives endorsed in principle a resolution that the scope of accreditation of professional education and training programs in psychology, at either or both the doctoral or postdoctoral level, be expanded beyond the four historically recognized specialties. Thus, in 1995, the Council of Representatives established the Commission for the Recognition of Specialties and Proficiencies in Professional Psychology (CRSPPP) as its organizational agent to implement the recognition process.

Unlike ABPP, the APA’s CRSPPP specialty recognition process does not credential individual psychologists, nor does it limit their practice. Specialty recognition does not create areas of practice; rather, it identifies, codifies by recognition, and clarifies for the public distinctive patterns of professional education, training and practice that exist among professional psychologists. The table below lists the specialties currently recognized by the APA and/or affiliated with the ABPP, and the year of initial recognition by each organization.

Specialties	Year of Initial APA Recognition	Year of ABPP Affiliation
Industrial-Organizational Psychology	1996	1948
(the ABPP specialty board reorganized as Organizational & Business Consulting in 2003)	N/A	2003

² Adapted from content accessed from CoS, CRSPPP, and ABPP websites.

Clinical Neuropsychology	1996	1984
Subspecialty: Pediatric Clinical Neuropsychology	N/A	2014
Clinical Health Psychology	1997	1991
Clinical Psychology	1998	1947
Counseling Psychology	1998	1947
School Psychology	1998	1968
Psychoanalysis	1998	1996
Clinical Child Psychology	1998	2003
Behavioral and Cognitive Psychology	2000	1992
Forensic Psychology	2001	1985
Couple and Family Psychology	2002	1990
Geropsychology	2010	2014
Police & Public Safety Psychology	2013	2011
Sleep Psychology	2013	N/A
Rehabilitation Psychology	2015	1997
Group Psychology and Group Psychotherapy	2018	1997

The Joint Council on Professional Education in Psychology (August 1990) recommended that specialization in psychology be at the postdoctoral level and accreditation be made available through such education and training. In September 1991, the American Board of Professional Psychology (ABPP) sponsored a conference on Accreditation of Postdoctoral Programs in Professional Psychology in Minneapolis, Minnesota, which recommended that an Inter-Organizational Council be formed for the accreditation of postdoctoral training programs.

Following these recommendations, in January of 1992, the Inter-Organizational Council for Accreditation of Postdoctoral Programs in Psychology (IOC) was established to promote excellence in postdoctoral education and training of professional psychologists. The initial task of this council was to develop a process and structure to generate quality standards for the evaluation and accreditation of postdoctoral programs. The membership of the IOC, each holding two votes, consisted of the organizations involved with accreditation, credentialing, and licensing in psychology:

- American Psychological Association (APA)
- Association of Postdoctoral and Internship Centers (APPIC)
- Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB)
- National Register (NR)
- Canadian National Register (CNR)
- Canadian Psychological Association (CPA)
- A representative of the postdoctoral training association in each specialty or, in the absence of such an association, then a representative from the appropriate ABPP-recognized specialty board (each held one vote).

Meeting two to three times per year, the IOC developed postdoctoral accreditation standards. It was hoped that this would prompt APA to develop postdoctoral accreditation mechanisms housed within the existing APA accreditation structure. After initial discussions, the IOC broadened its focus on specialty areas to include postdoctoral training programs in general areas of professional psychology. Past recommendations on education and training were reviewed as well as the recommendations of the

two national conferences on postdoctoral education and training held concurrently with the operation of the IOC (the APPIC-sponsored National Conference on Postdoctoral Fellowship Training in Applied Psychology, Ann Arbor, Michigan, October 1992; and the APA-sponsored National Conference on Postdoctoral Education and Training in Psychology, Norman, Oklahoma, January 1994). At each level of work in the IOC, attention was given to whether the resulting standards and procedures presented problems for any specialty. Therefore, specialty representatives had the opportunity to request modifications in the documents as they were formulated.

Two changes within APA had a major impact on development of specialties: (1) the Committee on Accreditation (CoA) began to focus on postdoctoral training and (2) APA established a mechanism for the recognition of specialties.

Once the CoA began to focus on postdoctoral training, the IOC and CoA collaborated and a liaison from the CoA attended IOC meetings. The IOC believed that, if possible, the mechanisms for postdoctoral accreditation should be housed within the CoA. To speed the work, a joint task force was established, consisting of members of each organization. The effort resulted in the development of accreditation criteria and procedures for general postdoctoral programs, a self-study document, and criteria to select site visitors and psychologists to join with CoA panel members to review these programs. At all times the CoA maintained its independence and considered the work of the IOC and other sources as it developed its own criteria and procedures and sent this material for public review.

Because specialties have additional unique criteria for accreditation, the mechanisms developed to accredit general psychology postdoctoral programs were not sufficient to evaluate specialty programs. A number of alternate mechanisms for accomplishing these tasks were considered by the IOC, CoA, and the Joint IOC/CoA Task Force.

For legal and logistical reasons, CRSPPP recognizes specialties and organizations that provide certifications in APA-recognized specialties, but CRSPPP does not recognize a specialty board, entity, or organization as representing that specialty. This created a problem in the accreditation of specialty postdoctoral training programs because there is no recognized body to speak for that specialty. Also, although CRSPPP recognizes the specialty's standards, these standards may change over the years and CRSPPP only reviews the status of the specialty at set intervals (e.g., every seven years). The IOC recommended that a Council of Specialties be established to solve this and other problems in the APA systems.

There was disagreement regarding which organizations would be represented in CRSPPP, both by APA and some of the potential member organizations, so an advisory council that was independent of CRSPPP was formed. This advisory council was called Recognition, Accreditation, and Credentialing Roundtable (RACR). RACR eventually evolved into the Council of Credentialing Organizations in Professional Psychology (CCOPP). The core members of CCOPP are the organizational members of the IOC with CPA and CNR functioning as observers at their own request.

The procedures for the accreditation of general postdoctoral training programs were established and the CoA trained site visitors to review postdoctoral programs. Procedures and standards to accredit postdoctoral programs in a specialty were not yet established. Specialty accreditation criteria were to be additive to the general (generic) accreditation criteria. However, the CoA did not have a mechanism to review these additive criteria. Also, the specialties, represented on the IOC, objected to the CoA approving specialty criteria because that could give the CoA control, or veto power, over these criteria.

To facilitate the accreditation of specialty programs the IOC: (1) recommended that each specialty establish a specialty council or consortium to include representatives from a broad constituency of that specialty (including at least the ABPP Specialty Board, the ABPP Academy, the APA Division(s), and the organization of training and education directors in that specialty at the doctoral, internship, and postdoctoral residency levels; and (2) endorsed the formation of a Council of Specialties to facilitate the accreditation of postdoctoral residency programs in areas of specialization, and to identify representatives of the specialties to serve as previewers and site visitors in the accreditation of postdoctoral psychology residency programs. The IOC recommended the initial charge of this Council of Specialties include the following objectives:

1. Further develop the template for specialty guidelines for accreditation of postdoctoral education and training programs in professional psychology.
2. Endorse the specialty specific guidelines developed accordingly by each specialty council.
3. Communicate these guidelines to organizations responsible for:
 - a. accreditation (e.g., APA-CoA/CPA-Panel on Accreditation)
 - b. recognition of specialties (e.g., CRSPPP)
 - c. credentialing psychologists (e.g., ABPP, NR, CR, ASPPB).
4. Facilitate the resolution of disputes that may develop about inter-specialty boundaries and that may affect accreditation of postdoctoral specialty programs in professional psychology, recognition of specialties, or certification of specialists.
5. Serve as an advisory body to CoA for education and training standards and procedures in accreditation of postdoctoral specialty programs in professional psychology.

The Council of Specialties was established in 1997 and later that same year the IOC was dissolved.

Inter-Organizational Relationships

The Council of Specialties has inter-organizational relationships with the following groups (those relationships are described within each):

- **American Board of Professional Psychology (ABPP)**. ABPP is the credentialing organization with which CoS affiliates. CoS sends a liaison to ABPP's Board of Trustees meeting, usually twice per year, to provide information to ABPP about the activities of CoS and to articulate CoS's position on their BOT (when needed). The relationship allows CoS to coordinate with an organization that credentials specialists.

In addition, ABPP sends a liaison to the CoS meetings, normally the ABPP Executive Officer. ABPP's liaison provides perspectives to discussions regarding competency-based specialty board certification, as different conceptually from "specialty."

- **Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB)**. ASPPB is the organization of licensing boards in Canada and the United States. As such, issues regarding competencies, specialty competencies, specialty-based marketing by psychologists, and regulation of specialty practice are all within the scope of ASPPB's activities and role. CoS sends a liaison to the open board meetings of ASPPB, usually twice per year. The role of the CoS liaison is to inform ASPPB regarding specialty issues related to education, practice, and competencies related to specialty within the broad scope of regulation of psychology practice.

In addition, ASPPB sends a liaison to the CoS meetings, who is at times a member of their Executive Committee, and typically includes the Director of Professional Affairs. The ASPPB liaison provides input regarding the nexus between specialty and regulatory issues in both the U.S. and Canada.

- **Commission for the Recognition of Specialties and Proficiencies in Professional Psychology (CRSPPP)**. CRSPPP is the APA's governance body that recognizes specialties and specialty credentialing organizations. CoS sends a liaison (often by phone) to the open portion of CRSPPP to inform CRSPPP about issues CoS finds important regarding specialty recognition.

CRSPPP sends a liaison to the CoS meetings. That liaison has, in the past, worked on substantive issues with CoS to bring alignment to policies between CRSPPP and CoS. For example, the liaison from CRSPPP fostered a joint definition of specialty, as well as motivated each specialty to create content for the APA Taxonomy, a guideline to training and education programs in professional psychology on how specialty may be represented in their programs.

- **American Psychological Association Education Directorate**. The Education Directorate advances the science and practice of psychology for the benefit of the public through educational institutions, program, and initiatives. It advances education and training in psychology and the application of psychology to education and training.
- **American Psychological Association of Graduate Students (APAGS)/American Psychological Association Committee on Early Career Psychologists (CECP)**. APAGS is the membership organization that represents the voice of graduate students in professional psychology. APAGS has a liaison that attends the CoS meetings, providing input regarding student issues related to specialty. CECP represents the unique interests and concerns of psychologists in the first ten years of their careers through advocacy and developing resources. The CECP liaison may also be the APAGS liaison.
- **Association of Psychology Post-doctoral and Internship Centers (APPIC)**. APPIC is a membership organization of post-doctoral and internship training sites in professional psychology. CoS has a liaison role with APPIC in that APPIC invites corresponding input into issues before APPIC and has at times invited a representative to attend the APPIC governance meeting. APPIC does not have a liaison who attends CoS meetings.

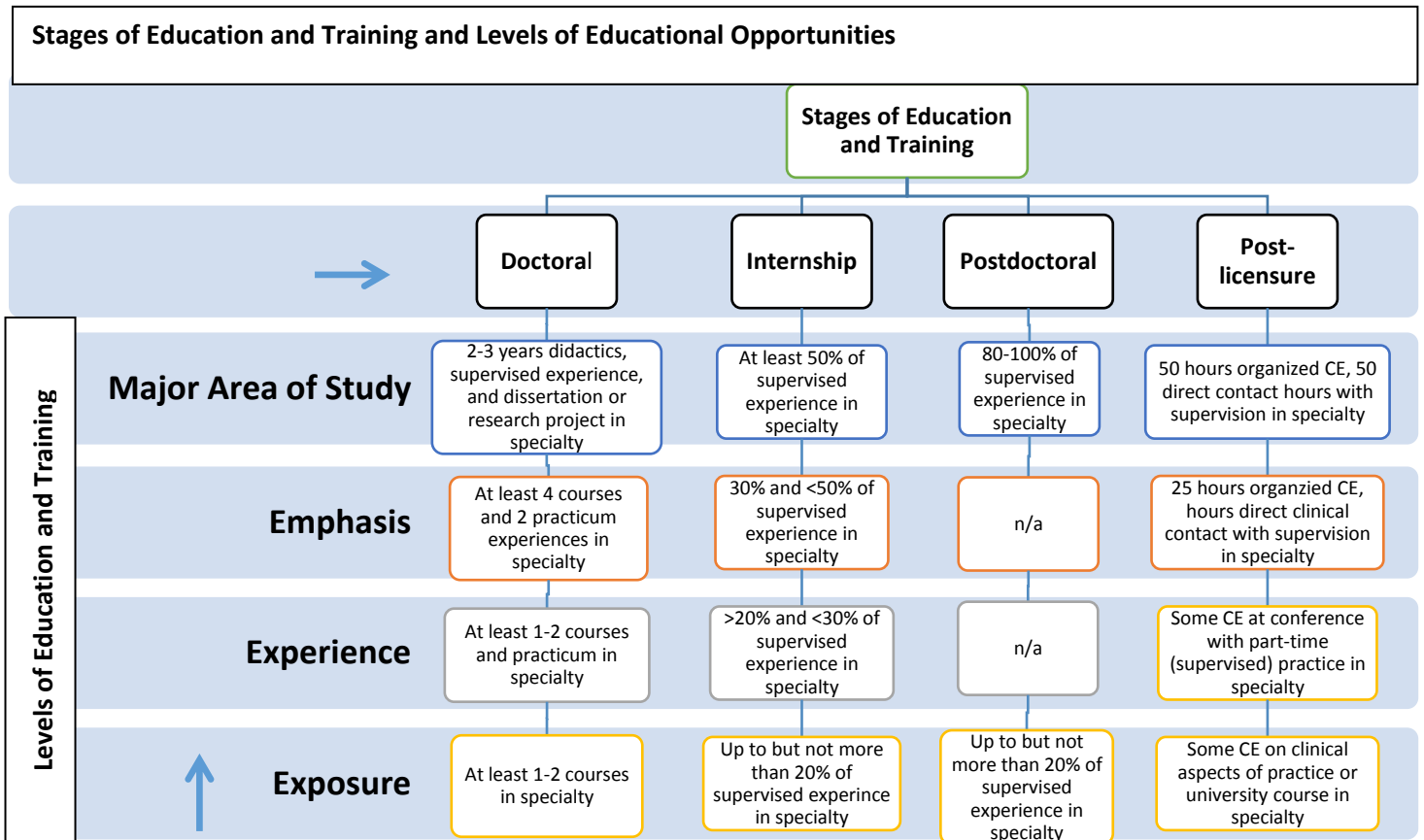
CoS's Expectations of Specialty Councils

Development and maintenance of specialty education and training guidelines

In 2012, the *Education and Training Guidelines: A Taxonomy for Education and Training and Professional Health Services Specialties* was adopted as a policy of the American Psychological Association (CRSPPP, 2012). This policy was intended to provide greater structure and uniformity in terminology of descriptions of training programs in professional psychology (Rozenky, Grus, Nutt, Carlson, Eisman, & Nelson, 2015). Prior to its adoption, a variety of different terms had been used to describe training opportunities at the doctoral, internship, postdoctoral, and licensure level, which was confusing to students, professionals, and practitioners alike. Since their adoption, each specialty within CoS has created a specific taxonomy for their unique training opportunities that was approved by their

constituent organizations as well as CoS (see <http://cospp.org/specialties> for examples found under each specialty).

The terms major area of study, emphasis, experience, and exposure were operationally defined to connote training opportunities of specific parameters. Each of these specialty taxonomies were based upon a standard model illustrated in the figure below (CRSPPP, 2012, Figure 4). The specialty council is responsible for any updating to the taxonomy that may be necessary as well as making sure the constituent organizations are aware of its existence and use. The education and training taxonomies for each specialty are archived on the CoS website.



This page of the taxonomy provides a guide for education and training programs to describe, using consistent language, the nature of the education and training experiences in recognized specialties that they provide such that it is clear to both students and the public. The descriptors provided are not meant to be “bright-lines” or standards but rather to provide guidance to help education and training programs establish clear distinctions. CRSPPP, however, recommends the use of these particular terms across the field in order to promote consistency. Specialties vary with regard to how or if education and training can be acquired solely at the post-licensure level. Postdoctoral education and training in a specialty is, by definition, a major area of study requiring 80% or more of time spent in that specialty area, but would allow for an exposure to other specialty areas.

Because the ongoing utility and fidelity of these *Guidelines* is dependent on the consistent use of the descriptors “Exposure,” “Experience,” “Emphasis,” and “Major Area of Study,” programs are strongly encouraged to use only these four terms in public descriptions of training within APA-approved

specialties. It is suggested, then, that the term “Focus” be used to describe opportunities in other training areas and that programs strive to provide explicit explanations of the type of training provided in these non-specialty areas.

The taxonomy is NOT designed to define specifics of individual training or practice or to be used to define the qualifications of individuals but to describe programmatic structure such that there is “truth in advertising” by education and training programs.

Each specialty council or specialty training council is responsible for developing more detailed documentation of the content and sequence of education and training required for competent practice in the specialty. These “Education and Training (E&T) Guidelines” are intended to guide the curriculum and content of doctoral study programs, internships, and post-doctoral residencies or fellowships to support the various levels of training offered. Examples of E&T Guidelines developed by various specialty councils and training councils are included in the appendices.

Development and maintenance of specialty council bylaws

Each specialty council is expected to develop bylaws that are consistent with the mission and bylaws of the Council of Specialties. The bylaws should have the following sections/articles:

- Name of Specialty Council
- Mission
- Membership
- Meetings
- Rules of Order
- Amendments.

The *Mission* description for a specialty council often mirrors the mission of the CoS but the wording is specific to the specialty. The *Membership* description should provide the name of the membership organizations that are included in the specialty council, and the mechanism used to bring in additional members. This section should include the terms of appointment as a representative from a member organization, specialty council meeting times and expectations for attendance, and a description of the election of officers, their responsibilities, and terms of service. The *Meetings* section specifies the frequency of meetings, who may attend, what constitutes a quorum, how voting is conducted (i.e., in-person, by mail, or by e-mail). *Rules of Order* utilized are typically the latest version of Keesey’s *Modern Parliamentary Procedure*. Finally, a section on *Amendments* specifies the means by which amendments can be made to the bylaws. Each specialty council’s bylaws are posted on the CoS website (<http://cospp.org/specialties>.)

Development and/or maintenance of APA/CRSPPP specialty recognition

No less than every seven years, APA rules require that a specialty petition CRSPPP for renewal of specialty recognition. The specialty council is generally the lead organization in developing the petition, and a successful recognition renewal process requires advance planning. CoS members are eager to assist specialty councils in sharing their experiences with this process, either for purposes of initial recognition or renewal of recognition.

Interorganizational Initiatives

The Council of Specialties has taken the lead in three Interorganizational Summits on Specialty, Specialization, and Board Certification in Health Services Psychology and General Applied Psychology. (See Appendix C)

Appendices

- A. CoS Bylaws
- B. Frequently Used Initialisms & Acronyms
- C. Interorganizational Summits on Specialty , Specialization, and Board Certification

Appendix A
Bylaws of the Council of Specialties in Professional Psychology

Article I: Organization

The name of the organization is Council of Specialties in Professional Psychology, hereafter referred to as the CoS. The Council of Specialties in Professional Psychology is a Missouri general not-for-profit corporation.

Article II: Purposes and Restrictions

The purpose of the CoS shall be those non-profit purposes stated in the Articles of Incorporation, as may be amended. No part of the net earnings or other assets of the CoS shall inure to the benefit of, be distributed to or among, or revert to any Director, officer, contributor or other private individual having, directly or indirectly, any personal or private interest in the activities of the CoS, except that the CoS may pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and may make payments and distributions in furtherance of the non-profit purposes stated in the Articles of Incorporation.

Article III: Specialty Characteristics

A specialty is a defined area of professional psychology practice characterized by a distinctive configuration of competent services for specified problems and populations. Practice in a specialty requires advanced knowledge and skills acquired through an organized sequence of education and training in addition to the broad and general education and core scientific and professional foundations acquired through a doctoral program accredited by the American Psychological Association (APA) or Canadian Psychological Association (CPA).^{*} Specialty training may be acquired either at the doctoral or postdoctoral level as defined by the specialty.

^{*}Except where APA or CPA program accreditation does not exist for that area of professional psychology.

The CoS shall recognize specialties by a majority vote of its Directors, said specialties being eligible for recognition only after either being recognized by the APA Commission for Recognition of Specialties and Proficiencies in Professional Psychology (CRSPPP) or having its credentialing/certifying board affiliated with the American Board of Professional Psychology (ABPP). Any specialty not yet recognized by the CoS, after it has met either criterion for recognition by the CoS, shall request, in writing, that the CoS recognize it, and shall complete whatever procedures set into policy by its Board of Directors at that time, in order to allow the Board to deliberate and vote in an informed manner.

The CoS, understanding that a specialty may develop subspecialties within its specialty, may recognize subspecialties; however, only specialties may make the request that a subspecialty be recognized by the CoS and only specialties may have a seat on the Board of Directors.

For CoS, a specialty is represented by a specialty council comprised of two or more organizations that represent the specialty broadly and provide national leadership in the development and maintenance of education, training, credentialing, practice guidelines, and competency standards for the specialty.

Recognition of a specialty by the CoS and acceptance of a representative of the specialty to CoS does not constitute endorsement by the CoS of the member organizations of the specialty council.

Article IV: CoS Mission Statement

As a service to the profession of psychology and the public, the purpose of the CoS shall be to actively promote, support, and implement the following:

1. A broad awareness of the nature of specialties in the practice of professional psychology, including professional health service psychology, within organized psychology and the general public.

2. A general organizational structure upon which the specialties can build and develop their specialty councils, and provide any needed forum and consultation for the discussion of common issues among the specialties, and for promoting collaboration among the specialties to insure the cooperation and resolution of issues among specialties.
3. Policies and procedures that further the development, education, training, credentialing, and practice of the specialties of professional psychology.
4. The development and communication of coherent and consistent policies and procedures within the specialties of professional psychology.
5. Coordination of efforts among specialties regarding specialty education, training, credentialing, and professional practice.
6. Advisement and consultation to various organizations that may impact on the education, training, credentialing and practice of specialties in professional psychology. Such organizations may include, but not be limited to, the Commission on Accreditation (CoA) and ABPP, CRSPPP, APA, APA's Practice Organization, APA's Education Directorate, the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB), the Association of Psychology Postdoctoral and Internship Centers (APPIC), and other similar organizations, regarding policy formation, the planning and coordination of education and training standards relevant to the accreditation, articulation of specialty competencies and practice guidelines, and credentialing and/or certification procedures for specialties in professional psychology.
7. Publication and dissemination of information significant to the specialties in professional psychology, other organizations within psychology, and to the general public.

Article V: Membership and Dues

The CoS shall consist of one representative from each of the specialties recognized by CRSPPP or which have credentialing boards affiliated with ABPP. The representatives shall comprise the Board of Directors of the CoS. Dues and/or assessments may be levied to facilitate the Board's execution of its responsibilities.

1. Appointment of one representative from a recognized specialty to the CoS shall be by the specialty council of each qualified specialty in Article III (e.g., a "specialty council" consisting of the ABPP academy in that specialty, the ABPP Board in that specialty, the APA Division(s) in that specialty, and the organization of education and training directors in that specialty at the doctoral internship, postdoctoral residency, and continuing education levels). When a subspecialty is recognized to exist by CoS, the subspecialty will be represented on the CoS Board by the specialty representative under which the subspecialty exists. No subspecialty may have an independent representative on the CoS Board.
2. Member specialty councils should actively promote, support, and implement policies and procedures that further the development, education, training, credentialing, and practice of that specialty within professional psychology. If an organization that is part of a specialty council engages in activities that undermine the mission of the CoS or promotes policies that impede the development or practice of a psychological specialty and fails to modify these activities or policies when requested to do so by the CoS, the specialty council must remove that organization from its specialty council; and, if it does not, the CoS will no longer recognize that specialty council as a CoS member, nor its representative to the CoS Board.
3. A specialty representative shall be appointed for a term of three years and may serve a maximum of two three-year terms.
4. Terms of representatives to the CoS and officers thereof shall begin in January. If a representative serves a partial year, for whatever reason, the first year of the three-year term will begin on January 1 of the year following the end of the partial year served.

5. Representatives to the CoS commit themselves to regular attendance and participation. Appointment of a new representative may be required by the CoS in the case of insufficient participation by a representative.

6. Each specialty shall have one representative and each representative shall have only one vote. If an officer of the Board continues on the Board by virtue of an extended term (Article VII), that officer will have one vote in the role of officer.

Article VI: Board of Directors

1. Powers

The corporate powers of the CoS shall be vested in a self-perpetuating Board of Directors, consisting of representatives of the specialties as described elsewhere in

the bylaws, which shall supervise, control, direct, and manage the property, affairs and activities of the CoS. The Board of Directors shall have all powers consistent with state law. The number of Directors may be changed at any annual or special meeting of the Board of Directors by a majority vote of the Board.

2. Annual Meetings The annual meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held in Washington, D.C. at a time and place to be fixed by the Board. The annual meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

3. Special Meetings The Board may schedule such additional meetings as may be required to conduct its work by or at the request of the President or a majority of the Directors.

4. Notice

Notice of any annual or special meeting shall be given at least forty-five (45) days prior thereto by written notice delivered personally, via electronic communication, or mailed to each Director at such Director's business or home address. If mailed, such notices shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail in a sealed envelope so addressed, with postage thereon prepaid, or if delivered personally when face-to-face or telephonic communication of the notice is given. If notice be given by electronic communication, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when the electronic transmission is sent. Any Director may waive notice of any meeting in writing to the President.

5. Quorum

A majority of the incumbent members of the Board of Directors (including one or more officers) shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board of Directors.

6. Presence at Meetings Members of the Board of Directors, or of any committee designated by the Board of Directors, may participate in a meeting of the Board or committee by any means including electronic communication whereby all persons participating in the meeting can communicate with each other and participation in a meeting in this manner shall constitute presence in person at the meeting.

7. Action by Consent Any action which is required to be, or may be, taken at a meeting of the Directors, or of any committee of the Directors, may be taken without a meeting if consents in writing, setting forth the action so taken, are agreeable by a majority of the members of the Board or of the committee as the case may be. The consent shall have the same force and effect as a vote at a meeting duly held and may be stated

as such in any certificate or document. The Secretary/Treasurer shall file the consents with the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors or of the committee as the case may be. When applicable, after sufficient time has passed, should objection be sought through only a nay vote, after the deadline for the nay vote has passed, a non-response will be deemed as consent.

8. Manner of Acting

The act of the majority of the Directors present at a meeting of the Directors at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors unless a greater number is required under any applicable laws of the State of Missouri.

9. Policy

The Board may enact policies to further its work and carry out these bylaws by a majority vote of the members present at any meeting, or by majority vote taken by mail or electronic means.

10. Salary

The Directors shall receive no salary for serving as members of the Board of Directors. Directors may be reimbursed for expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

11. Liaisons and Observers to CoS from Other Organizations Meetings may be attended by liaisons and observers by invitation of the CoS. The Board will identify a list of organizations from whom liaisons may attend any CoS meetings. The President will invite liaisons. The CoS may reject a specific liaison if one or more Board members request such rejection in writing and the Board acts by majority to do so. When a rejection occurs, the Board will request a different liaison from the relevant organization.

12. Liaisons from CoS to Other Organizations

Cos may assign a Director the role of liaison from the CoS to any relevant organization, by action of the Board through a majority vote. Liaisons may be reimbursed for some or all of any expenses incurred in the role of liaison, and the Board may set policies from time to time regarding such reimbursement.

13. Parliamentary Authority

Keeseys's Modern Parliamentary Procedure shall govern the Board in all its tasks.

Article VII: Officers

1. Number and Election

The officers of the CoS shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The Board of Directors may also elect one or more additional officers. All directors and officers shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Board by a majority of those Directors present, including newly-elected Directors, and said officers shall hold their respective office at the pleasure of the Board for a term of two (2) years beginning in January following the election. Should no candidate run for one or more of the officer roles, a currently sitting officer shall continue as that officer until a successor shall be identified. Officers may serve a maximum of two terms in any one office. Election to office extends appointment to the end of service in that office, but should an officer's term as specialty council representative expire while in office, a new representative from the respective specialty shall be appointed by the respective specialty council. In such cases, an officer who is on the Board by virtue of an extended appointment shall have a vote on the Board as an officer.

2. President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer

President. The President shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors, shall have the power to transact all of the usual, necessary and regular business of the CoS as may be required and, with such prior authorization of the Board as may be required by these Bylaws, to execute such contracts, deeds, bonds and other evidence of indebtedness, leases and other documents as shall be required by the CoS; and, in general, the President shall perform all such other duties incident to the office of President and Chief Executive Officer and such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

Vice-President. The Vice-President shall act as Chief Executive Officer in the absence of the President and, when so acting, shall have all the power and authority of the President. Further, the Vice President shall have such other and further duties as may from time to time be assigned by the Board of Directors.

Secretary. The Secretary shall record and preserve the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors and all committees of the Board, shall cause notices of all meetings of the Board of Directors and committees to be given, and shall perform all other duties incident to the office of Secretary or as from time to time directed by the Board of Directors or by the President.

Treasurer. The Treasurer shall have charge and custody of, and be responsible for, all funds of the CoS, shall deposit such funds in such bank or banks as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine, and shall make reports to the Board of Directors of the finances at the annual meeting of the Board. The Treasurer shall see that an accounting system is maintained in such a manner as to give a true and accurate accounting of the financial transactions of the CoS, that reports of such transactions are presented promptly to the Board of Directors, that all expenditures are presented promptly to the Board of Directors, that all expenditures are made to the best possible advantage, and that all accounts payable are presented promptly for payment.

3. Removal and Resignation

Any officer may be removed by a unanimous vote of the present members of the Board of Directors at any meeting of the Board. Any officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the Board of Directors, the President or the Secretary. Any such resignation shall take effect at the time specified therein; and unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of a resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective.

4. Salary

The officers of the CoS will receive no salary for serving as an officer. No officer shall be prevented, however, from receiving a salary as an employee of the CoS. Officers may be reimbursed for expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

Article VIII: Committees and Task Forces

Standing Committees: The CoS will have an executive committee composed of the officers.

1. The Board of Directors may, by a majority of the Directors, establish one or more additional standing committees, each of which shall consist of two or more Directors, under such terms and with such powers as shall be specified in any action by the Board.

2. Task forces may be created by action of the Board or by Presidential appointment. Task forces shall be time-limited.

Article IX: General Provisions

Except as otherwise provided or restricted in these Bylaws, the Board of Directors may authorize any officer or officers, agent or agents, to enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of and on behalf of the CoS; and such authority may be general or confined to specific instances; and, unless so authorized, no officer, agent or employee shall have any power or authority to bind the CoS by any contract or engagement or to pledge its credit or to render it liable pecuniary for any purpose or in any amount unless in the ordinary course of business.

Article X: Financial Provisions

1. Loans. No loans shall be contracted on behalf of the CoS and no evidence of indebtedness shall be issued in its name, unless authorized by a resolution of the Board of Directors. Under no circumstances will a loan be made by the CoS to its Directors or officers.

2. Deposits. All funds of the CoS shall be deposited from time to time to the credit of the CoS with such banks, bankers, trust companies or other depositories as the Board of Directors may select or as may be selected by any officer or officers, agent or agents, of the CoS to whom such power may be delegated from time to time by the Board of Directors.

3. Checks Drafts, etc. All checks, drafts or other orders for the payment of money, notes, acceptances or other evidence of indebtedness issued in the name of the CoS, shall be signed by such officer or officers, agent or agents, or the CoS, and in such manner as shall be determined from time to time by resolution of the Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions of these Bylaws.

4. General and Special Bank Accounts. The Board of Directors from time to time may authorize the opening and keeping of general and special bank accounts with such banks, trust companies or other depositories as the Board of Directors may select and may make such rules and regulations with respect thereto, not inconstant with the provisions of these Bylaws, as they may deem expedient.

5. The fiscal year of the CoS shall begin on the first day of January in each year and end on the last day of December in each year.

Article XI: Corporate Seal

The Board of Directors may elect to adopt a corporate seal, which (if one is adopted) shall be in the form of a circle and shall have inscribed thereon the name, "Council of Specialties in Professional Psychology" and the words "Corporate Seal" and "Missouri."

Article XII: Director Indemnification and Additional Insurance

1. Indemnification

Each person who is or was a Director, officer, employee, or agent of the CoS, including the heirs, executors, administrators, or estate of such person, may be indemnified by the CoS against any expenses, including attorney's fees, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him or her in connection with such action, suit or proceeding arising in connection with such person's conduct in his or her capacity, or in connection with his or her status, as a Director, officer, employee or agent of the CoS.

2. Limitations

To avail themselves of the above indemnity a Director or officer must have acted in good faith and in a manner reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interest of the CoS. In criminal actions, the Director will not be indemnified if he or she had reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful. A determination as to whether such indemnification is proper under the specific facts will be made by the Board of Directors by a majority vote of a quorum consisting of Directors, who are not parties to the action, suit or proceeding, or if such a quorum is not obtainable, or even if obtainable a quorum of disinterested Directors so

directs, by independent counsel in a written opinion unless such indemnification is made mandatory by the laws of the State of Missouri.

3. Additional Indemnity

By vote of the Board of Directors, the CoS may provide further indemnity. However, no such additional indemnity shall indemnify any person from or on account of such a person's conduct which was finally adjudged to have been knowingly fraudulent, deliberately dishonest or the result of willful misconduct.

4. Additional Insurance

By vote of the Board of Directors, the CoS may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of a Director or officer against any liability asserted against him or her and incurred by him or her in any such capacity, or arising out of his or her status as such, whether or not the CoS would have the power to indemnify him or her against such liability.

5. Not Exclusive

The indemnification provided by this Article shall not be exclusive of any other rights to which he or she may be entitled under any other bylaws or agreement, vote of disinterested Directors, or otherwise, and shall not limit in any way any right that the CoS may have to make a different or further indemnification with respect to the same or different person or classes of persons.

Article XIII: Amendments

These Bylaws may be altered, amended or repealed and new Bylaws may be adopted at any general or special meeting of the Board of Directors of the CoS by a two-thirds vote of the Directors present at such a meeting, but if such alteration, amendment or repeal be at a special meeting, notice of such meeting shall state that the purpose or one of the purposes of such meeting will be to consider and act upon such alteration, amendment or repeal. Mail or electronic ballots may be utilized providing a discussion of the matter had taken place at a prior meeting and allowing a twenty-day response.

Article XIV: Subordination

These Bylaws are subordinate and subject to all the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation (and amendments thereto) of this Corporation and to the provisions of the General Not for Profit Corporation Act and furthermore must be consistent with and limited by the provisions of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law).

Amended and ratified by the Board of Directors on November 4, 2017

Appendix B

Frequently Used Initialisms & Acronyms

AAAPP	American Association of Applied and Preventive Psychologists (spinoff of APS for Sci-Prof types)
AAAS	American Association for the Advancement of Science
AABT	Association for the Advancement of Behavior Therapy
AACN	American Academy of Clinical Neuropsychology
AASPB	American Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards
ABAPsa	American Board and Academy of Psychoanalysis
ABCFP	American Board of Couple and Family Psychology
ABCN	American Board of Clinical Neuropsychology
ABPP	American Board of Professional Psychology
ACA	American Counseling Association
ACCTA	Association of Counseling Center Training Agencies
ACPA	American College Personnel Association
ADAMHA	(US) Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration
ADECN	Association for Doctoral Education in Clinical Neuropsychology
ADPTC	Association of Directors of Psychology Training Clinics
AERA	American Educational Research Association
AITCN	Association for Internship Training in Clinical Neuropsychology
AMSPP	Association of Medical School Professors of Psychology
APA	American Psychological Association
APAGS	APA Graduate Student Association
APAHC	Association of Psychologists in Academic Health Centers
APAPO	American Psychological Association Practice Organization
APCS	Academy of Psychological Clinical Science
APPCN	Association of Postdoctoral Programs in Clinical Neuropsychology
APPIC	Association of Psychology Postdoctoral and Internship Centers
APS	American Psychological Society
ASARC	APPIC Standards and Review Committee
ASPPB	Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards
BAPPI	Board for the Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest (APA)
BEA	APA Board of Educational Affairs
BPA	APA Board of Professional Affairs
BSA	APA Board of Scientific Affairs
CAPIC	California Psychology Internship Council
CAPP	Committee for the Advancement of Professional Practice
CARE	Committee on Animal Research and Ethics
CBSM	Certification in Behavioral Sleep Medicine
CCHPTP	Council of Clinical Health Psychology Training Programs
CCIDPIP	Consortium of Combined and Integrated Doctoral Programs in Psychology

CCOPP	Council of Credentialing Organizations in Professional Psychology
CCPPP	Canadian Council of Professional Psychology Programs
CCPTP	Council of Counseling Psychology Training Programs
CCTC	Council of Chairs of Training Councils
CDSPP	Council of Directors of School Psychology Programs
CESPPA	Council of Executives of State and Provincial Psychological Associations
CHEA	Council for Higher Education Accreditation
CHPSC	Clinical Health Psychology Specialty Council
CCHPTP	Council of Clinical Health Psychology Training Programs
CNS	Clinical Neuropsychology Specialty Council
CoA	APA Commission on Accreditation
COGDOP	Council of Graduate Departments of Psychology (Department Chairs)
COLI	Ad hoc Committee on Legal Issues (APA)
COPA	Council on Post-Secondary Accreditation now defunct - accredited accrediting bodies, like CoA
CORPA	the successor to COPA (see CHEA)
COR	Council of Representatives
COPPS	Committee on Professional Practice and Standards
CPA	Canadian Psychological Association
CPDCRA	Council of Program Directors in Community Research and Action
CPTA	(APA) Committee on Psychological Tests and Assessment
CR	Canadian Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology
CRSPPP	Commission for the Recognition of Specialties and Proficiencies in Professional Psychology
CUDCP	Council of University Directors of Clinical Psychology
DPA	Director of Professional Affairs
ED	Education Directorate
IBEA	Interim Board of Educational Affairs
INS	International Neuropsychological Society
IOC	Inter-organizational Council for Accreditation of Postdoctoral Programs in Psychology
JCPEP	Joint Council on Professional Education in Psychology
MNC	Midwest Neuropsychology Consortium of Postdoctoral Programs in Clinical Neuropsychology
NAN	National Academy of Neuropsychology
NAS	(US) National Academy of Sciences
NASP	National Association of School Psychologists
NCSP	National Council of Schools of Professional Psychology
NR	National Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology
OPCA	APA Office of Program Consultation and Accreditation (related to CoA)
OSI	PHS Office of Scientific Integrity
OTA	(US) Office of Technology Assessment
PER	Psychology Executives Roundtable

	(chairs/presidents of groups involved in training, credentialing, accreditation)
PHS	(US) Public Health Service
SAS	Student Affiliates of Seventeen – APA Division 17 (Society of Counseling Psychology)
SBM	Society for Behavioral Medicine
SBSM	Society of Behavioral Sleep Medicine
SCP	Society of Clinical Psychology - Division 12 of APA Society of Counseling Psychology – Division 17 of APA
SD	Science Directorate
SIOP	Society of Industrial and Organizational Psychology
SPSC	School Psychology Specialty Council
SSCP	Society for a Science of Clinical Psychology Section III of Division 12 (Clinical) of APA; also affiliated with APS
SSRC	Social Science Research Council
VA	Veteran's Administration Headquarters Psychology Training Advisory Committee

Appendix C

Interorganizational Summits on Specialty, Specialization, and Board Certification

Summary of the Interorganizational Summits: Sponsored by the Council of Specialties in Professional Psychology (COS), Co-Facilitated by the American Board of Professional Psychology (ABPP) and the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB), and funded, in part, by a grant from the American Board of Professional Psychology Foundation (ABBP-F). The APA provided support for Summit 3.0 by hosting the summit at the APA Headquarters building.

Summit 1.0 (Chicago, IL, May 2016)³

The following documents represent the outcomes of the first Summit meeting (Summit 1.0, May 2016, Chicago, IL) and framing of those outcomes to stimulate the second Summit meeting (Summit 2.0, December 2016, Chapel Hill, NC). These documents were originally drafted by COS in 2015 and distributed to invited organizations to contextualize and stimulate the discussions of the Summit 1.0. These documents were a) “Premises of the Specialty Summit: Professional Psychology Interorganizational Collaborative Summit on Specialization;” b) “Proposed Goals and Objectives of the Interorganizational Summit on Specialty;” and c) “Proposed Outcomes of the Interorganizational Summit on Specialty.”

The invitees for Summit 1.0 included organizations that were considered stakeholders in specialty, specialization, and/or board certification. Beyond those organizations, those planning the Summit believed that an historical orientation and broader healthcare contextualization was necessary. Dr. Cynthia Belar, at the time the Acting CEO of the American Psychological Association (APA), was invited to address the progression of specialty, specialization and board certification in psychology. Her PowerPoint slides are available upon request. Dr. Susan McDaniel, the then President of APA, provided a broader contextual introduction to Health Service Psychology (HSP) within both the domestic and international healthcare systems. Finally, Dr. Lois Nora, CEO of the American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS), delivered a luncheon address to review the developmental progression of specialties in medicine along with a review of challenges and future directions.

The outcome of Summit 1.0 was the delineation of three topics: a) proposed causes for the lack of coordination among organizations, b) a delineation of seven motivators for Interorganizational collaboration, and c) a proposed work scope and list of goals for the next Summit and its participating organizations. Participants agreed upon the details of these three topics, which is captured in a document detailing principle factors, and can be found in Appendix A. The principle factors were expanded upon and led to three separate documents. COS and the Summit 2.0 Planning Task Force reviewed them, yielding final drafts. Each of the three final drafts were distributed to the participants of Summit 2.0 to stimulate discussion and consensus building (see Appendix B). Appendix B does not reflect revisions to these documents resulting from the Summit 2.0.

Summit 2.0 (Chapel Hill, NC, November 2016)

³ Additional detail about the Summits can be found in documents posted in the Resources section of the CoS Website, <https://www.cospp.org/resources>

Summit 2.0 occurred in December 2016 in Chapel Hill, NC. The participants and organizational invitees remained largely the same as those in Summit 1.0, although organizations such as ABMS did not participate. The ABPP Foundation provided support for the meeting costs, and a representative from that group participated in Summit 2.0. In addition, support from the Dr. Eileen Gupton Fund within the ABPP Foundation provided the costs for attendance of an Early Career Psychologist. The format of the Summit was a large group discussion, led by CoS, ABPP, and ASPPB.

The work scope document included a thematic organization based on a qualitative analysis of the Summit 1.0 outcomes. These themes were a) Educational Goals,]; b) Goals regarding Parameters of Specialty, Specialization, and Board Certification; and c) Goals for Professional Issues and Board Certification. The participants, who are listed below, were charged with both i) review and modification of the three Summit 1.0 documents and ii) identification of the goals within one or more of these themes that their respective organizations would consider within that organizations role.

Summit 2.0 produced a set of short and long term goals, which are summarized below:

1. Review the Goals List and determine if it a) applies to their organization and b) would their organization have interest in participating in its accomplishment--this was not a commitment to accomplish the goal, but rather dialog with other identified organizations to see if a plan can be developed that leads to buy-in from each of the interested organizations.
2. Review the taxonomies and determine, if and how, the respective organizations could implement the taxonomies in what they do.
3. Review the lists of specialties from CoS, CRSPPP, COA, and ABPP, and obtain buy-in for a plan to align the names for specialties to produce one unified name across all the organizations.
4. Determine for each respective organization a single language for "recognition" or, if you will, vetting, of a specialty. For example, ABPP affiliates, while CRSPPP recognizes. The goal is for each organization to commit to a single term for how it vets a specialty.

In addition to these goals/objectives, Summit 2.0 also proposed broad modifications regarding how the profession addresses specialization:

1. The participants suggested that Health Service Psychology and General Applied Psychology be both considered as separate but equal general categories into which specialties fall, but that specialties in these two categories may derive from different education and training models.
2. The participants suggested that the profession consider revising the current "retread" concept (i.e., methods for someone to "re-specialize" in clinical, counseling or school psychology) to incorporate specialization rather than "re-specialization."
3. The participants recommended that the profession address an education and training model that incorporates a "pre-psychology" undergraduate curriculum that prepares students for graduate school; and that a review of the education and training scope and sequence in graduate school be reconsidered in light of the content coverage in such a newly designed undergraduate preparatory degree.

The Summit 2.0 participants also recommended that a Summit 3.0 be planned. The work of the third summit was to focus on reaching Interorganizational commitment to resolve differences in: a) how specialty is defined; b) implementation/use of the Specialty Taxonomy; and c) resolution of inconsistencies across organizations regarding specialty, specialization, and board certification processes and policies.

Summit 3.0 (Washington, DC, June, 2017)

Conclusion and Recommendations of Summit 3.0

• Specialty definition – A slightly modified version of the previously jointly-adopted “specialty” definition was agreed upon as follows (modifications are noted in red font):

A specialty is a defined area of professional psychology practice characterized by a distinctive configuration of competent services for specified problems and populations. Practice in a specialty requires advanced knowledge and skills acquired through an organized sequence of formal education, training, and experience in addition to the broad and general education and core scientific and professional foundations acquired through an APA or CPA accredited doctoral program.*

Specialty training may be acquired at the doctoral, internship, postdoctoral or post-licensure level as defined by the specialty.

*Except where APA or CPA program accreditation does not exist for that area of professional psychology.

- It was agreed that each organization would take this modified version back to its leadership group/Board of Directors, and ask that it be adopted and utilized in all documents, publications, and applications where appropriate.
 - APA’s Commission for the Recognition of Specialties and Proficiencies in Professional Psychology (CRSPPP) will submit this for approval to APA’s Council of Representatives (COR or APA Council) as a slight modification to the existing policy document and note that the changes are a positive, interorganizational agreement.
 - CRSPPP and the American Board of Professional Psychology (ABPP) will work jointly to have a consistent definition of ‘subspecialty’ and discuss how subspecialty can be introduced as APA policy as part of the definition of specialty.
 - APA (CRSPPP) and ABPP agreed to work through/via the Council of Specialties in Professional Psychology (COS) to establish a mechanism to jointly review applications for specialty recognition to save time and decrease duplication of effort and promote consistency across organizations.
 - To foster uniformity with the field, COS will ask the COA to accept the current list of specialties recognized by COS and/or ABPP rather than embark on its own review for recognition of specialties when a program wishes to be accredited as providing education and training in that specialty.
 - CRSPPP and ABPP have agreed that COS will ask each recognized specialty to choose the name of their specialty so that both ABPP and APA use the same name for the same specialty.
 - Once agreed upon, each organization will initiate the required administrative changes to utilize the agreed upon names. CRSPPP will submit necessary name changes to the APA Council for approval as a minor amendment based on a major Interorganizational agreement. If needed, ABPP will initiate the name changes to its Board of Trustees to change the name of the specialty when recognizing specialists.
 - The American Psychological Association of Graduate Students (APAGS) and Committee on Early Career Psychologists (CECP) will work with COS and CRSPPP to support COR’s adoption of any revised names.
- Taxonomy – A primary focus of discussion was related to adoption of the Taxonomy language.
 - All organizations agreed that it is important to adopt the language of the Taxonomy to help programs consistently describe the content of their educational opportunities for students at all levels of education and training.

- It is of key importance that organizations focus on the use of the Taxonomy language to describe programmatic content.
 - COS will lead the organizations in drafting language to help clarify how the use of the Taxonomy for describing learning content in programs will help: (1) programs consistently describe these learning opportunities; (2) individuals describe their own learning experiences; and, (3) individuals and programs understand, using the information on the COS website, what recognized specialties expect of programmatic content at each level of training.
 - Although the Taxonomy was specifically developed for programs to use consistent program descriptors rather than be focused on individual learner's opportunities, it is expected that such changes will allow both students and licensed psychologists to better plan their trajectory of training, and then consistently describe their learning histories.
- COS will draft a letter to COA to be jointly signed by organizational representatives participating in the Summit stating that the field has agreed to the use of the language of the Taxonomy, and ask that COA incorporate the definition of Specialty (which is APA policy) and the Taxonomy language (which is APA policy) into its materials.